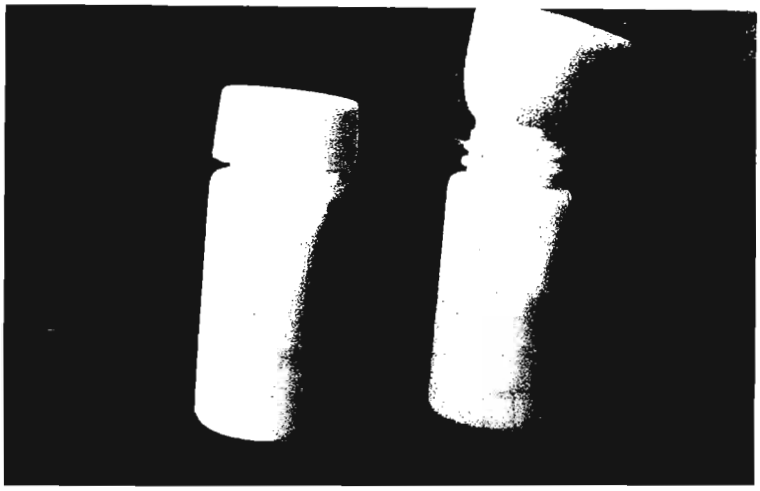

FIGURE 1.

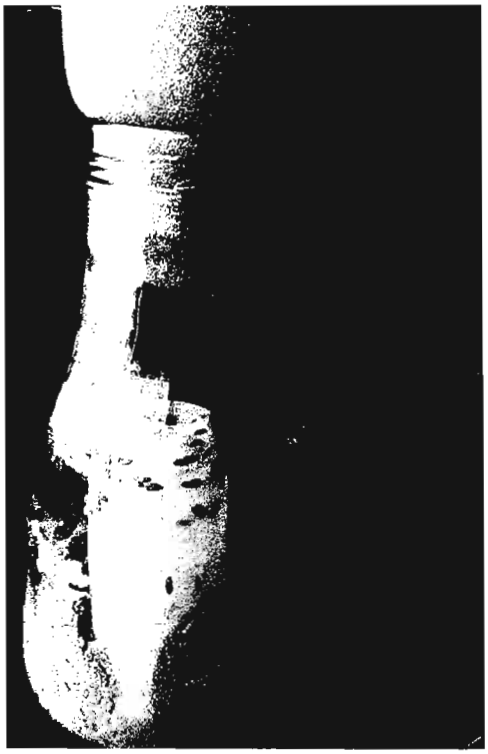

FIGURE 2.

The parents are then removed and each vial is introduced into a bottle containing standard medium: the bottom of the alcohol cleaned vial is lightly sunk into the agar medium. The whole is allowed to develop in an incubator at the desired temperature.

This procedure has the advantage that eggs, larvae and even pupae stay into the vials or on its walls (Figure 2). Therefore, when the flies of the first generation emerge, the medium in the bottle is nearly intact: it is not tilled. Although no subculture has been made, the females of the first generation will lay their eggs on a fresh medium where later larvae will develop, giving rise to the second generation of flies.

Brooks, L.D. Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A new multiply marked third chromosome of Drosophila melanogaster.

I created a third chromosome that has a more even distribution of eight recessive markers than rucuca does. The markers and Lindsley & Grell (1968) map positions on chromosome three are:

ve	h	th	cu	sr	e^s	ro	ca
0.2	26.5	43.2	50.0	62.0	70.7	91.1	100.7 .

This chromosome arose as a double recombinant between ve h th cu e^s ro ca (kindly supplied by Dr. R.Grell) and ru h th st cu sr e^s ca (rucuca from Bowling Green, Ohio). It was extracted, starting with one male and crossing with TM3, Sb Ser/Ly st (from Davis, California) females for 5 generations, to establish a stock that is homozygous for the marked third chromosome and has other chromosomes from the TM3 stock. The stock has good viability and fertility. It may be obtained from the Bowling Green stock center.

Reference: Lindsley,D.L. & E.H.Grell 1968, Carn.Inst.Wash.Publ. 627, Genetic Variations of D.melanogaster.